This brochure is developed to educate consumers about their drinking water source and quality; regulations that protect health; programs that protect the high quality of our water supply sources; and that our drinking water meets or surpasses all Federal & State standards. The City of Eloy met all federal and state drinking water regulations without exception during 2014 and continues to do so.

Additional Information About Common Contaminants

Chlorine Disinfectant The most common drinking water treatment is disinfection. Disinfection is considered to be the primary mechanism to kill bacteria and other germs to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases. Chlorine is the most widely used disinfectant. Disinfectants combine with organic and inorganic matter present in water to form chemicals called disinfection byproducts. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfectant byproducts in drinking water. The chart included reflect these standards and the utility's ability to meet those standards.

Nitrate Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than 6 months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Metals (mg/L) The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets standards for a number of chemical compounds that can affect our health.

Arsenic If arsenic is less than or equal to the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), your drinking water meets the EPA's standards. The EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Lead If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Eloy Water Division is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available online at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Where does your water come from?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Our sources are four (4) ground water wells. Water is pumped from these wells directly into the distribution system.

Commons contaminants that are monitored for are:

**Microbial contaminants,* such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operation and wildlife.

**Inorganic contaminants,* such as salt and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

**Pesticides and herbicides,* which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.

**Radioactive contaminants,* which are naturally occurring.

**Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We monitor our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Total Coliform Rule (TCR) - Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. During 2014, we collected ten samples per month. All samples were in compliance.

2014 Water Quality Summary

City of Eloy

"Right in the heart of Arizona's future."

Water Division
1137 W. Houser Road
Eloy, AZ 85131
(520)466-3082
www.eloyaz.gov

Water Quality Data

Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 - December 31, 2014. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. The bottom line is the water that is provided to you is safe.

Terms & Abbreviations:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set close to the MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce levels of contaminate in drinking water.

N/A: not applicable

ND: non-detect at time of testing

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter

pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation).

How to Read the Water Quality Data Table

The City of Eloy conducts extensive monitoring to detect contaminants in the drinking water system. The results of monitoring for 2014 (or the last sampling period) are summarized in the table. Samples from the water distribution system are taken by trained City employees and sent to a laboratory certified in drinking water testing by the Arizona Department of Health Services.

To interpret the results shown on this table, start with the column on the far left. This column lists substances that have been detected in our samples. The next column shows if a violation occurred, such as a particular substance having been detected and determined to be above the allowable limit. The remaining columns provide results, and provide likely source of the contaminant.

Please note: not all contaminants are monitored for on a monthly basis, because levels of certain contaminants do not fluctuate as often as others. For instance, lead and copper monitoring samples are taken every three years.

Testing Results for City of Eloy

Microbiological	Violation	Number of Samples Present OR Highest Level Detected	Absent (A) or Present (P)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (system takes ≥ 10 monthly samples)	NO	NONE	A	0	0	Monthly 2014	Naturally present in environment
Fecal coliform and E. Coli	NO	NONE	A	0	0	Monthly 2014	Human and animal fecal waste
Fecal Indicators (E. coli, enterococci or coliphage) (GW Rule)	NO	NONE	A	TT	n/a	Monthly 2014	Human and animal fecal waste
Disinfectants	**Violation**	**Running Annual Average (RAA)**	**Range of All Samples (L-H)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine (ppm)	NO	0.59	0.51-0.68	MRDL = 4	MRDL G = 4	Quarterly 2014	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	**Violation**	**Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected**	**Range of All Samples (L-H)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (HAA5)	NO	0.0015	ND-0.0027	60	n/a	August 2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHM)	NO	0.02	0.023-0.042	80	n/a	August 2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	**Violation**	**90th percentile AND number of samples over the AL**	**Range of All Samples (L-H)**	**AL**	**ALG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (ppm)		90th Percentile = 0.24	0.0098-3.7	1.3	1.3	August 2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)		90th Percentile = 0.0032	0.00055-0.04	15	0	August 2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	**Violation**	**Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected**	**Range of All Samples (L-H)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Alpha emitters (pCi/L) *(this is Gross Alpha 4002)*	NO	3.2	3.2	15	0	January 2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals	**Violation**	**Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected**	**Range of All Samples (L-H)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Antimony (ppb)	NO	POE-005-1 POE-006-1	N/A	6	6	January 2009	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic (ppb)	NO	POE-005-5 POE-006-3	N/A	10	0	January 2009	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate (ppm)	NO	POE-005-7.03 POE 006-3.8	POE 005-6.2-7.8 POE 006-3.8	10	10	Jan-Dec 2014	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits